

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$25
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WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 "10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Presentation of a Medal to Bro. Wm. T. Bain.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, on the evening of Wednesday, 7th December, 1864, a medal was presented to Bro. Wm. T. Bain, Grand Secretary, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, by Bro. Albert G. Mackey, Grand Secretary of South Carolina. Bro. Bain having approached the Pedestal of the East, was addressed as follows by Bro. Mackey—

My DEAR BROTHER—In a Masonic experience, now it is true, as long as yours, and yet sufficiently long to have afforded me many pleasing reminiscences, I know of none which will, in future years, be more grateful to my memory than the transaction in which, by the kind partiality of your Grand Lodge, I have this evening been made an actor. Holding in my own jurisdiction an official position similar to that which for many years you have so faithfully exercised in yours, I almost feel that I am, in some sort, the participant in the honor which is now bestowed upon you.

The Author of existence has imposed imperative duties upon us, and we are not obeying the moral law if we fail to discharge those duties faithfully under all circumstances of life.

* * * The cold hearted misanthropy may presumably enquire what essential duties are made obligatory on us to discharge?

Christianity will readily answer the question by loudly calling upon us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and to infuse comfort and consolation into the hearts of the afflicted and distressed; and Masonry at all times prompts us to act the Samaritan's part when objects of our pity and commiseration present themselves, claiming our benevolence and charity.

When he is induced into the mysteries of Masonry, the candidate will readily discover without much effort of the mind, that its principles are closely connected with Christianity. He at once perceives that the degrees he has taken are founded upon that Book which the good and true Mason values above all others, and if he conforms to the requirements it imposes, he cannot fail to act the good Mason's part and receive the plaudits of Heaven.

Masonry may be said to be a language which is understood and spoken by the craft wherever dispersed, and it forms a common medium of communication among our brethren of all nations and tongues. In a strange land the good and true Mason finds, without much difficulty, a home in the hearts and houses of his brethren; and if he is in want, his wants are cheerfully supplied; and his heart is made to rejoice that although a stranger and far from home and friends, he is among those who claim him as a brother of the mystic tie.

It cannot be denied that in many ages of the world's existence, kings and princes, with others high in rank and power, have arrayed themselves against our beloved Order, but their wicked and malicious efforts to injure and destroy our usefulness, have failed at our feet; and we appear on the world's wide stage, clothed in the majesty of our strength, power and influence. It may be also declared that the shafts of malice and vituperation have hurled at our very vitals to impair our energies and defeat our plans to disperse Christian and Masonic principles among the nations of the earth; but with much pleasure and gratification we can say, that a period to our history has arrived when the tongue of his slander and malice has been silenced; and we are on firmer and more substantial grounds than we have occupied for many centuries past.

When the industrious architect of the metropolitan cathedral of England, had been buried to his last resting place, no splendid obelisk or stately urn was erected to point out the situation of his grave; but buried in the very centre of St. Paul's, that gorgeous pile, which his skill and genius had erected, a plain marble slab alone indicated his tomb, but on its surface was inscribed these memorable words. "If you would behold his monument, look around you."

So you too, need no written certificate of your character or of your services. Should any stranger be acquainted with the industry, energy and fidelity with which, for so long a period, you have discharged the duties of your responsible and laborious office, ask for some evidence of your worth, you too might refer to the respect and esteem which your purity of life has won, and pointing to these brethren who now, with warm hearts, and kindly glances are gazing on your venerable form, might proudly say, "If you want the testimony of my integrity and my usefulness, look around you."

The model which the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has ordered to be presented to you contains this significant legend: "We love those that love us; we honor those who have honored us." Yes, venerable Brother, for more than a quarter of a century, you have demonstrated by all your words and actions, a warm attachment to our sacred institution, and untiring devotion to its welfare. And now the sons of those whom you first met in our hallowed courts, come up here this evening to return, with grateful feelings, a portion of that love which you lavished on their sires. And the Grand Lodge whom you have honored by the long and faithful discharge of one of the most important offices in its gift, now proclaims by this act in which you are engaged, how highly it honors and esteems the honest man, the upright Mason, and the faithful officer. The bread cast upon the waters, after many days has returned.

The model which the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has ordered to be presented to you contains this significant legend: "We love those that love us; we honor those who have honored us." Yes, venerable Brother, for more than a quarter of a century, you have demonstrated by all your words and actions, a warm attachment to our sacred institution, and untiring devotion to its welfare. And now the sons of those whom you first met in our hallowed courts, come up here this evening to return, with grateful feelings, a portion of that love which you lavished on their sires. And the Grand Lodge whom you have honored by the long and faithful discharge of one of the most important offices in its gift, now proclaims by this act in which you are engaged, how highly it honors and esteems the honest man, the upright Mason, and the faithful officer. The bread cast upon the waters, after many days has returned.

In the name and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and the craft which it represents, I present to you this model as an offering of affection. May you long wear it with health, and intellect, and usefulness unimpaired; and when, in the expressive symbolism of our Order, you shall in the pilgrimage of life have passed the Southern and the Western gates, unconquered by the temptations which are there, you shall at length have reached the Eastern gate, and there been compelled to yield to the inexorable fate of our race, may death find you like "the widow's son," unprepared for the great change which will await you. But may your dismembered spirit, cast by the Omnipotent Word of the Grand Master of the universe, from the grave to which weeping brethren shall have consigned you, be permitted to unite with the true and faithful who have gone before you in the eternal refreshments of the Celestial Lodge.

To which the Grand Secretary replied as follows:

MY DEAR BROTHER MACKEY—I should certainly be guilty of an act of unpardonable ingratitude, if I were to refrain from expressing the feelings of my heart in accepting this beautiful and valued token of the friendship and fraternal regard which my brethren of the Grand Lodge of my beloved State have shown towards me.

To say that I am thankful only, would be but a poor return for this unmistakable evidence of their kind and generous feelings. Yes, my brother, I can truly say that the gratitude I feel will be cherished in my bosom to the latest period of my life, to remind me of the many and multiplied favors and acts of kindness received at their hands. If I were to say that I have committed no errors in discharging the duties of my office, I might justly be accused of vanity and presumption, but I flatter myself with the pleasing reflection that my brethren will ascribe those errors to the imperfections of my nature, and not from disposition on my part to shrink from the performance of those duties connected with the office of Grand Secretary.

For more than forty years I have had the honor of a connection with the Masonic Fra-

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

ternity, and during that long period of time I have endeavored to promote its interests and to act the part of a useful and acceptable member; and here, I hope, I may be indulged in submitting a few brief remarks on some of the excellent tenets of our Order.

Masonry may with much propriety be regarded as a moral institution, having among other objects a calm and dispassionate inquiry into the origin of man, his destiny on earth and his future state, that it may be ascertained as far as practicable, what he owes to his Creator, to society and himself.

Man was not placed on earth to live for himself alone.

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Several vacant rooms to let, with or without furniture. Address Box 261, Raleigh Post Office. de 15-22*

OXFORD CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

The next session of this School will open the 1st day of February.

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A No. 1 English "HUNTER'S WATCH"—Gold

made on chronometer principles by Bennett of Cheshire, London, manufacturer of chronometers for the English Navy. The watch is in perfect order, new and with an elegant gold chain, seal, &c. Apply to

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The next Term will commence Feb. 1st, 1865, and continue twenty weeks. Price of board, fuel, and lights, \$100 per Term. For particulars, apply to the Rector.

de 15-2t*

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a discussion manifested on the part of public人物 concerning the value of the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 1st of January, 1865, and notes in full will be given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks

For the Confederate.

Instead of attending to their legitimate duties, a portion of this, like the last Legislature, seems disposed to sit as a high court of judicature to pass up on the constitutionality of laws passed by the Confederate Congress, instead of leaving them to the decision of the Courts where such matters are properly cognized.

The last Legislature undertook to declare the Conscript acts, the *habeas corpus* act, and the act to put the principals of substitutes in the army, unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of this State in Walton's case, expressly affirmed the constitutionality of the conscript acts in June following; also that putting principals of substitutes in the army; and the same decisions were made by the Supreme Courts of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, to both acts—so that the question is settled by the judiciary. How is it as to the *habeas corpus* act? Not a Judge in any State has decided against its constitutionality. Many have affirmed it in all its parts. In this State, Judge Pearson held in Cain's case, and Russel's, last, that the part of the act relating to persons endeavoring to escape from military service did not embrace what he calls cases of a civil and not criminal character, by the proper construction of it, and he did not embrace the case of one claiming to be discharged on *habeas corpus* as not liable to duty as a soldier. It is true he intimated in Russell's case that the power of Congress enables them only to suspend in case of crimes or suspicion of crime, but he did not, and I am sure will not decide, according to the notion of Mr. Stephens and others who have adopted it, that before one can be arrested, there must be a warrant issuing upon cause, &c., though that view was urged upon him in an elaborate argument by B. F. Moore, Esq.—

The Chief Justice has never intimated any such opinion on his part. But how is it with the other Judges? Judge Battle refused to issue a writ, after the law suspending the privileges of the writ, where it appeared upon the face of the petition that the party was seeking thereby to "avoid military service." Judge Main in Rafter's case—see Weekly Confederate, April 20th, 1864—and where the return was by the officer, in the words of the act, refused to proceed further with the case, and fully considered and decided the law to be constitutional.

Yet we find Mr. Stipe and others, (who is Mr. Stipe? Who ever heard of him before?) greatly pronouncing laws unconstitutional, which have been passed upon by men who have made law the study of their lives and

for the ensuing year, FIFTY or SIXTY NEGROES, men and women, as Nurses, Cooks and Landresses. The women must not be encumbered with children.

Good rations and comfortable quarters will be furnished and the highest price given allowed by Government. Apply to

H. M. PETTIT, Hospital Steward, Pettigrew Hospital.

dec 9-2tadv25

Negroes Wanted at Pettigrew Hospital.

W. A. N. T. E. D.

FOR RENT.

THE large and pleasantly situated dwelling House in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J. D. Pullen, also, the dwelling occupied by E. A. Whitaker, and the Coach Shop, near the

This property will be rented for the ensuing year, at public auction on Thursday, 22d instant, at the stoe of Messrs. Creech & Litchfield.

Possession given January 1st, 1865.

Raleigh, Dec. 9-od2t

MINEERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

We are now prepared to supply any quantity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

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Specimens of Paint and Oil may be seen at the S. O. of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh, Fayetteville, Dec. 2-od2t

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound of the voice."

Address W. M. LOVE, Hendersonville, N. C.

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Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

The action of the Senate on Wednesday, tabling the resolutions of Mr. Pool, meets with the almost universal sanction and commendation. Mr. Pool affirms his purpose to be to avoid certain informal objections (of Lincoln to negotiating with our government) for peace. He proposes that six States shall appoint five commissioners each, to initiate proceedings for negotiation, &c. Now just in this moment, when Mr. Pool's resolutions come up for discussion and consideration, we happen to receive the last message of Lincoln to his government. In that document, our chief enemy seems to "catch the idea of Mr. Pool and his associates;" for, says this acute leader of the Federal invasion, "it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good." — Why, Mr. Lincoln? Why? Answer. "He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union." What does this language imply? It implies that while Mr. Lincoln will not negotiate with the Confederate government in the form which the constitution requires, because President Davis will not accept of anything short of the independence of the Confederacy; yet there are those who "follow the Confederate cause" of whom this is not true. Although he (President Davis) cannot accept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and re-union. They can any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the constitution."

Here then is the answer of the North, by the exponent of her sentiments, whom but very lately the people of that country have chosen by immense majorities to give utterance to their intentions. He says, his people say to Mr. Pool, "you are right; I will not negotiate with your insurgent leader, because he will not yield the independence of your government; but I will negotiate with you, or other followers of the Confederate cause, who like you may so incline. And the process of this negotiation is simple: All you have to do is simply to lay down your arms, disown your government, submit to the authority of mine, and when you have done this and become my subjects, then of course I will not maintain a war against you. Then the contest will cease, for you will have been subdued; and then will begin the settlement of those questions which remain to be settled by legislation, conference, courts and votes"; as, for example, your rights of citizenship, your state rights. These Congress will determine by legislation. Then your rights of property — how far you are to be allowed its retention. As to your slaves, they are already lost to you; but your land, moneys, stocks, wardrobes, &c., are they to be confiscated, sequestered, or what not? On these questions we will confer. Then as to yourself; shall you be permitted to live? and if so, where and how? — in the open air, or in some place of confinement, or some place of exile? These questions are to be settled by the courts. — Then, finally, shall the insurgent States have elections, representatives — legislatures? or shall they be remanded to territorial condition, with my appointees to govern them? Upon this the votes of the loyal States will be taken.

Mr. Pool may accept this answer, as directed to him; and its definitions are exceedingly simple, plain and clearly expressed — Is he prepared to accept them? Then let him say so, and thus give to his resolutions the semblance of an intelligent purpose. With this explicit declaration of the northern sentiment, authoritatively announced, it is impossible to allow to Mr. Pool any other purpose than the acceptance of this ignoble surrender, if he continues to press these resolutions; and all who go with him will come soon to be considered as submissionists of the most unqualified character.

We trust that Mr. Pool and his associates will so regard this message from Lincoln, that being thereby satisfied that their notions of some process of negotiation by any other medium than the constitutional authority, are not feasible, that he and they will withdraw their distracting propositions, and give in their adhesion to close and brotherly unanimity towards the prosecution of the struggle, in which all of good we have and hope for is at stake.

A Contest.

The private soldiers are allowed only eighteen dollars a month. This Legislature has voted its members fifty dollars a day. Mr. Carter, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Fowle assess the value of their daily service for abusing the Government, at fifty dollars per day, and mileage! — while the poor soldier, who fights the battles of the country, gets but eighteen dollars for thirty days.

Apportionment of Burdens.

Mr. Phillips complains that under the impressment system the imposition of burdens is unequal and oppressive. One hundred and sixty horses and mules have been impressed in Orange county, at an average valuation of seven hundred dollars, while these respectable animals were worth in the market two thousand one hundred dollars each. Mr. Phillips says this is robbery. We admit, and we regret, the hardships, inequalities and oppressions that the war necessarily entails, but we must submit to them when they cannot be remedied. We must make sacrifices, if we would save anything.

But there are other inequalities which do not seem to have attracted either the attention or the sympathy of Mr. Phillips. We presume that there have been impressed at least sixteen hundred of the young men of Orange, to serve in the army, work on the fortifications, guard the trenches and fight the battles. These young men in these times were worth to themselves or to their families from fifty to one hundred dollars a month — many of them much more. Yet they have been impressed for eighteen dollars a month; while other young men, no better than they, of good bodily health, have never been impressed at all, or have impressed themselves into other employments at much larger valuations.

For simple illustration, take Mr. Phillips' own case. He is impressed into the Legislature, where he, in connection with his fellow members, has valued himself at fifty dollars a day. If the Legislature sits sixty days, his value for those sixty days will be three thousand dollars. Besides this, he is impressed himself into a "commissionership" of blockade accounts" for about thirty days, for which probably his value will be one thousand more. Now, here is one case of impressment for sixty days, at four thousand dollars; while a young man, a neighbor of Mr. Phillips, the son of a widow in moderate circumstances, has been impressed for near four years into the army, at a valuation for that whole time of not near so much as Mr. Phillips' is valued at for sixty days. Now both these valuations have to be paid by the people, by taxation; and the lot of ground of the widow lady pays its proportion to the four years' valuation of her son, and also the sixty days valuation of Mr. Phillips. If her property pays the whole of these two taxes, she would pay for four years' service of her son, about fifteen hundred dollars; and for Mr. Phillips' service for sixty days, four thousand. This is an unequal apportionment of the burdens of war; but it is not robbery. To make the care complete — the valuation of Mr. Phillips' service is set by himself. Here then the Legislature gives to itself in pay for sixty days, more than a private soldier will receive in the army, with all its labors, sufferings and dangers, for four years! Yet Mr. Phillips kindly sits down under this great inequality, and none of his sympathy is at all stirred. The horses and mules have absorbed it all.

From Georgia.

We are in receipt of Augusta papers of the 14th, but they contain no later information of the situation of affairs than that published yesterday. There are many rumors afloat, favorable and unfavorable—but entire credence is not to be placed in them. The only reliable information we have is, that the Charleston and Savannah Railroad bridge over the Savannah river has been burned, and railroad and telegraphic communication between Charleston and Savannah is suspended. All desperate

come through by courier to the nearest practicable point. At the date of the latest reliable news Sherman confronted Hardee before the lines at Savannah—skirmishing and sharp shooting had been about the only fighting.

Fort McAllister, which is said to be captured by the enemy, is on the Ogeechee river, about 30 miles below Savannah, and was probably captured by Foster or Dahlgren's forces.

This is about all we know. Atlast advices, Sherman was not invested by Sherman, and Sherman had not been whipped, for no serious trial of arms had taken place.

We do not believe Sherman can take Savannah; but he may be able to effect a junction with Foster on the coast; though we are inclined to think from the following hopeful paragraph from the Augusta Register of Wednesday last, that he will catch, or has caught a Tartar at Savannah:

There is no reasonable doubt, says the Mobile Register, that by this time Fort Smith is in our possession, leaving in the far western portion of the Department no Yankee force except about one thousand men at Port Gibson, in the Cherokee country, which can be easily overpowered, if necessary, but does not interfere with our movements. Stand Watie rules that country, having captured numerous trains since his big haul in September.

The Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles have upwards of 7,000 men in arms, and are firmly united in the Southern cause. About 2,000 Cherokees and Creeks went over to the Yankees with Ross, but it is the opinion of Stand Watie that not more than 400 or 500 of them are left.

Mr. Boudoutou confirms the report of Colonel Brooks' capture of a train of fifty or sixty wagons between Fayetteville and the Missouri line, just previous to the capture of Fayetteville.

The Yankees still hold Little Rock on suffrage. Magruder could capture the place, but it would not pay.

At the latest news from Gen. Price, previous to the capture of Fayetteville, he was at Cane Hill with 33,000 men, a portion of whom are in need of arms. He had great trouble in getting out of Missouri with his immense spoils, being hard pressed by the enemy, but sustained no disaster except at the capture of Marmaduke and Cabell, on which occasion he lost about eight hundred men.

— All the Yankees of those of their successors over him are fables. At latest account his train, numbering 1200 to 1800 wagons, was crossing the Arkansas between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson.

All the Western people, especially the Missourians, are well satisfied with the results and General Parsons says, "tell my Missouri friends that the Missouri expedition has been a complete success."

The object of the return of the expedition was, as has been declared by a high authority in those matters, to secure the spoils of the campaign, and place arms in the hands of the numerous recruits.

The Confederate General Slaughter, at Brownsville, Texas, had been reinforced by three thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, in anticipation of an attack from the United States troops.

We learn that Rev. Dr. Dunn will preach in the Methodist Church, in this city, to-morrow morning and at night.

The communication of "A Southern Matron," shall appear in our next.

Councillors of State.

There still remain two or more of the Governor's Council to elect. Mr. N. L. Williams was elected day before yesterday. We regard this election as due in the main to the extreme personal popularity of Mr. Williams. Few there are who appreciate liberal hospitality and know the whole-souled generosity of Mr. Williams, would incline to vote against him; nevertheless we cannot forbear our regret that he should have been elected; and, we hope he will so far conform his views to those of Gov. Vance, as to aid the latter in maintaining the Confederate cause.

Mr. P. H. Winston's election is to be deplored by every Confederate. We would rather have had any man of the "statesmen set" to him—even Lovett Eldridge; for among the anomalies of this war, it is wonderful that such men as Mr. Phillips and Mr. P. H. Winston, who have never shown the least sympathy, should be crowded continually with civil offices.

Besides, Mr. Winston, as we understand, already fills one "office of trust and profit." But this Constitution loving Conservative party delights to show their regard for the Constitution, by trampling it under foot.

We trust that the "Confederate" members of the two houses will see to it that no more such "slips through" are effected. Let them take care that Mr. F. B. Satterwhite, Mr. Lovett Eldridge—and others of that ilk, get no Confederate votes.

Mr. William Eaton, Mr. Hargrove, Mr. Shober, Mr. Davidson are good and true men—and we trust that there is enough of true conservative no partisanship to rally upon such gentlemen as the above, and secure their election.

We invite the attention of the Legislature to the communication of "A Western Man" in this day's columns. There can be no doubt that the condition of society in the mountain region of our State, is deplorable in the extreme. Bands of deserters and murderers had been organized for predation upon the peaceful inhabitants, and they well nigh have possession of the country. There is no sufficient remedy as yet against their outrages. The proclamations of amnesty have proved wholly insufficient, and more stringent and vigorous legislation is required. The very first duty of the State Government is to protect its inhabitants in the possession of their lives and property, and no measure is too summary or vindictive which under the circumstances are necessary to afford this security.

It would by no means be an undeserved punishment, if the Legislature were to pass an act, authorizing the Governor to make proclamation to these deserters and depredators, that they come in and surrender to the law, add if they do not avail themselves of this offer within a fixed period, that they shall

from such date be proclaimed to be outlaws to society and their lives forfeited; and that all good citizens be enjoined to put them to death; and that the property of such have property shall be confiscated.

Something is to be done for our good and true people of the West. They are suffering grievously; and either an armed force of sufficient strength to hold the country and drive out the plunderers and murderers, must be established among them, or the work must be entrusted to the people themselves, under the protection of such laws as will enable them to make this defense effective.

We understand that the delegation of Western members have this matter under consideration, and will present a measure of relief for the action of the Legislature.

Trans-Mississippi.

There is no reasonable doubt, says the Mobile Register, that by this time Fort Smith is in our possession, leaving in the far western portion of the Department no Yankee force except about one thousand men at Port Gibson, in the Cherokee country, which can be easily overpowered, if necessary, but does not interfere with our movements. Stand Watie rules that country, having captured numerous trains since his big haul in September.

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Legislative Summary.

Another vote for Councillors of State held yesterday. No result declared.

In the Senate, the Revenue Bill was taken up and made the special order for Monday next, at 3 p.m.

In the House, several interesting resolutions were introduced, and a large number of bills passed their second readings.

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SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16th, 1864.
The Revenue bill was received from the House and put upon its first reading.

On a motion to make the bill a special order till dispersed, Mr. Pool said he thought he saw a disposition to push this bill through to the exclusion of everything else—of those important matters now lying on the table—and he was opposed to it, knowing as soon as it was disposed of, an adjournment would become practicable. A call was made to vote \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for government expenses, before it was known whether we were to have a government. Even now a proposition was making to turn over the State forces to the Confederate authorities. He hoped something would be done for the honor of North Carolina, for members were not likely to tax the people.

Mr. Wiggins said he wished to adjourn so as not to lay burdens on the people, the daily legislative expenses being from \$7,000 to \$10,000. If there was anything of importance to be done, he would not go home, and old fogey as he was, would remain as long as any man to transact the public business.

Mr. Courts did not wish to stay to hear denunciations of the authorities. The President and Congress were competent to manage their own business, and he would leave them to answer to the people and to God. The State troops he thought should be either transferred to the Confederate authorities or disbanded. He, for one, was willing to let them go, and trust to the Confederate Government to defend the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Warren said the evident purpose was to make the Revenue bill a special order to the exclusion of all debate on other topics; but discussion should not be cut off in this way. No such snap judgment should be taken, or motion to lay on the table be allowed to cut off debate.

Mr. Dick said he regarded the Revenue Bill as of but secondary importance for other and dearer things—everything that made people love a government required attention.

The public liberty was in danger, and he was not willing, as a Senator of North Carolina, to trust every thing to the authorities at Richmond.

Mr. Carter said the evident purpose was

to make the Revenue bill a special order to the exclusion of all debate on other topics; but discussion should not be cut off in this way. No such snap judgment should be taken, or motion to lay on the table be allowed to cut off debate.

Mr. Wiggins moved the Revenue bill be made the special order for Monday next at 7 p.m.

Mr. Dick, moved to amend by saying 3 p.m., which was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church.

The Joint Committees on the elections, respectively, of Councillors of State and Trustees of the University reported that Messrs. P. H. Winston, A. G. Foster, and N. L. Williams were elected Councillors, and S. F. Phillips Esq., a Trustee.

Mr. Baxter was allowed to record his vote for P. H. Winston, Esq., for a Councillor of State and Mr. Perkins, by leave, recorded his vote in favor of the passage of the habeas corpus resolutions.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Harris and Faison till Tuesday next.

Mr. MacAden introduced the following:

"Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Vance be requested to correspond with His Excellency, President Davis, protesting against the cruel and inhuman manner in which slaves consigned from our citizens are now treated at Wilmington N. C., and request that the evil be immediately remedied."

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution of inquiry as to "whether any legislation can be adopted to save the wives and families of soldiers from being dispossessed, during the war, of houses which they occupy as tenants."

Mr. Sharpe introduced the following:

"Resolved, That State sovereignty is the principle on which North Carolina and the other States withdrew from the United States Government: and therefore the States composing the Southern Confederacy are sovereigns, and the Confederate Government is only the agent of the States and subject to their control."

"Resolved, further, That the States in their sovereign capacity have the right to take up the question of peace or war and settle it without consultation with the President or the Southern Confederacy, or of the so called United States," which on motion of Mr. Crawford of Rowan, was laid on the table, by yeas 51, nays 5, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Austin, Baxter, Beaufort, Bond of Gates, Boyd of Brown, Madiso, Brown of Mecklenburg, Caho, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Eno, Erwin, Faision, Farmer, George, Gidley, Greiner, Gudger, Harrington, Harris, Haskell, Hawes, Harrison, Headen J. H., Henry, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnson, Jordan, Lowe, Mann, McCormick, McMillian, Morrissey, Murry, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong Wooten—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Ashworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Flynn, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrison, Headen J. H., Henry, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnson, Jordan, Lowe, Mann, McCormick, McMillian, Morrissey, Murry, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler—5.

ABSTINENTS—5.

DOUBTFULS—5.

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